

has issued congratulating the Teuton Ninth Army on their exploits.

"For weeks you were forced to fight on ice bound, rocky heights and in deep snow covered valleys, usually without shelter from sun and storm, and for many days from all communications. But not one of you failed. Wherever the enemy was to be held, he was bound with an iron grip; where he had to be crushed, he was pulverized; where he had to be beaten, he was struck to the heart."

Vital Railroad Occupied.

A dispatch from Berlin to-night points out that by the capture of Oradea and Turda Severin the Teutons obtained full control of the railroad from Hungary across the Rumanian plain to Craiova, by which to transport reserves and supplies. At Craiova, the dispatch says, the Teutons seized Rumanian ammunition factories, corn depots, leather works where most of the shoes for the Rumanian army were made, fur shops and large quantities of wool.

To-night's official German statement, besides reciting the military events of the day, says that Rumanian positions are being upon the invading troops. The announcement of executions of Rumanian civilians is expected at any time. The statement says:

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the Gyergygo Mountains a hostile attack on Batcane Jagra was singularly repulsed.

South of the Alt Pass, through the Transylvanian Alps, several towns were captured by German and Austro-Hungarian troops, despite the tenacious resistance of the Rumanian forces. Three officers and 800 men were taken prisoners.

[The Alt Pass is believed to be the Rumanian main line of retreat. The enemy's resistance in the lowlands of the lower Alt was broken. We have crossed the river there. On the western frontier of Rumania, the wooded mountains northeast of Turda Severin, Rumanian battalions cut off from the main army are still offering tenacious resistance.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen (Dobruja): There has been reciprocal artillery firing. The enemy's resistance in the Central Powers, after crossing the Danube from the south, gained a footing on Rumanian soil. Near Racovitz civilian natives participated in the fighting against our troops.

The latest Bulgarian statement received here says:

In the Dobruja enemy detachments in superior numbers approached our positions, but were repulsed by our artillery fire. Along the Danube, near Silistria, Turtukal and Rusechuk, there was artillery fighting. Near Gigen, Grehovo, Lom and Vidin detachments of our troops occupied islands in the Danube.

The Bucharest Report.

The text of the Rumanian statement reads:

North and northwestern fronts: No changes have occurred on the western frontier of Moldavia.

On the northern Wallachian front, to the region of Dragovici included, there was a feeble artillery bombardment.

In the Valley of the Alt the enemy attacked on the front on several occasions, but was repulsed. In the Ottenia we retired on the left bank of the Alt in the direction of Dragovici.

Southern front: Artillery bombardments and rifle firing occurred all along the Danube.

The enemy landed troops at Isala and Zimnita, to the north of which places his advance has been arrested by our troops.

From the Dobruja there is nothing new to be reported.

Petrograd sends the following official report on the situation:

Transylvania:—In the Alt Valley the enemy's advance has been completely checked. The Rumanian troops have retreated to the south of Tzaimanescu and Malsdrach.

From Craiova the enemy also has taken the offensive and has compelled the Rumanians to retire behind the Olteu River (a tributary of the Alt). Near Zimnita, German troops have crossed the left bank of the Danube.

Dobruja:—Enemy attempts to attack our advanced posts were arrested by our fire.

LONDON LOSING HOPE.

Situation of Rumanian Army is Regarded as Desperate.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The position of Rumania is far from accurately known here, but the reports that the Teutons have crossed the Danube at several points are feared to be the morning newspapers as forming an unpleasant situation. The Daily Mail regards it as critical.

An invasion across the Danube if not checked would, it is contended, result in turning the line of the Alt River, where it was expected the Rumanians would make their last stand. This line is unusually strong and it was supposed the Rumanians could hold it against a prolonged attack.

Nothing has been learned concerning the measures of the Rumanians to help the British. The Times says the silence of Petrograd regarding the Rumanian movements on the Rumanian front is more significant than the recent silence of Bucharest.

Opinions here differ as to the extent to which the Germans will benefit as regards grain supplies by overrunning southwestern Rumania. On one hand it is considered most important for the invaders, but on the other hand it is declared that it is a popular mistake to suppose that they will get vast stores of cereals, as the country, although rich agriculturally, is not a granary and most of the harvest was gathered and sent weeks ago to Galatz and Irgaila. The maize harvest, however, has not been finished, and this crop might fall into the hands of the Teutons.

GERMAN SHIPS TAKEN OVER.

Stranding of Siberia Opens British Eyes to Transfer.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The stranding of the United States steamship *Siberia* on Goodwin Sands has attracted the British owners' eyes to the fact that the vessel, which was a Hamburg-American liner, has been transferred to American ownership during the war.

The steamer, of 3,500 tons, was transferred to the *Siberia Steamship Corporation* in New York in 1915. The *Siberia*, of 3,400 tons, was transferred at the same time from the Hamburg-American to the *Siberia Steamship Corporation*. Both vessels have been transferred lately to the *Bay Steamship Company* of America.

The Gorman Galleries
Announce:
Owing to the widespread interest manifested by the public
the Seventh Autumn
Exhibition of Sculpture
will continue until
November 28th
Fifth Avenue at 36th Street
New York

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON WESTERN FRONT

Germans Use Trench Mortars Against the British Positions.

AIR RAID INTO BAVARIA

Squadron Drops 2,000 Pounds of Bombs on Furnaces at Dillingen.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Though heavy rains and bad weather generally prevented infantry fighting on the Somme and Ancre fronts to-day British and French armies have been up and doing. British naval machines invaded Bavaria by the air route, dropping 2,000 pounds of bombs on blast furnaces at Dillingen. On the way back they brought down a German airplane.

The artillery of both armies, French and German, was active at and near Verdun. Germans heavily bombarded the British line south of the Ancre. One British airplane has not returned from reconnaissance and range finding flights over the trench lines. The British statement to-night says:

The British artillery and trench mortars were active during the day against our line south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Hohensalzburg. Our heavy artillery shelled various important points behind the enemy's front. The weather continues stormy.

In spite of the unfavorable conditions our aircraft made reconnaissance and cooperated with our artillery. One of our machines has not returned.

The French and Belgian statements to-night say:

French:—There was considerable activity on the part of both artillery forces in the region of Fort Vaux. Intermittent shelling occurred on the rest of the front.

Belgian:—There is nothing particular to report.

The French announcement to-day says:

"There was nothing to report last night other than the usual cannonading. During the day of the 24th a group of sixteen balloons of the British Marine Aviation Squadron bombarded the blast furnaces at Dillingen, in the region of the Sarre. In the course of this expedition (more than 2,000 pounds) of explosives were thrown down. Most of the projectiles reached their objectives. An airplane of the enemy was brought down on the return trip."

The German statement to-night says:

"On the Somme front there was slight activity during the course of the afternoon. A lively artillery action occurred east of St. Mihiel."

LULL IN SOMME FIGHT.

Germans Say Colonials Do Bulk of British Attacking.

BERLIN, by wireless, Nov. 25.—Extremely bad weather brought the great Somme battle to a halt, says an Overseas News Agency review to-day. The attacking forces found that a large number of their shells failed to explode, burying themselves in the mud, according to the reports from the fighting front, while the troops suffered from the wet and cold.

Such attacks as have been made have been declared to be semi-official, summary, which charges the British with employing contingents of colonial troops, notably Australians, instead of their own forces in the attack.

It is alleged that as a battle for "practice," although the Australians had been engaged for six weeks in the hotly disputed Flanders sector.

It declares the Australians and New Zealanders lost in round numbers 40,000 men in the Somme fighting, three divisions having been completely wiped out. The Canadians, too, it is asserted, after suffering heavy losses in the Ypres fighting in June, were thrown into the Somme battle in September, and have been in the first line on all the great attacks since September 9. The South Africans, also, are said to have lost an entire brigade in Delville Wood.

Declarations at London, however, are asserted, that the Australians were recruited at first for service in Egypt and then for the Dardanelles.

"The accusations made by several of the British dominions," continues the summary, "caused the British chief command to point out expressly that the use of colonial troops in the Somme was carried out by troops from the British Isles."

Colonial troops also have been lavishly employed in the Flanders sector, it is pointed out. It declares that the total losses of the Anglo-French forces in the Somme fighting have been more than 600,000 men.

EUROPEAN WINES TO BE HIGH.

Australian Product Also Likely to Exceed Others in Price.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Wines of the 1915 vintage will be very good but dear, according to a vintage report, except champagne, which will be poor and scarce.

The report covers the whole wine area of southern Europe, Algeria and Australia. The vineyards in northern France, including the champagne district of Reims and Epervay, have been almost destroyed. The meagre quantity of grapes gathered have been of such quality that the juice is hardly worth converting into champagne.

The high prices are due not only to the small yield, but to the increased demand from the soldiers in the field both of France and Italy. It is regarded as a necessity of importance second only to food for the army.

France has already requisitioned for military needs 290,000,000 gallons of this year's wine, one-fifth of its own entire annual production, and also 600,000 gallons from Algeria.

There will be practically no French wine in Europe this year. Port will be extremely scarce, but of superb quality. There is every probability that the prices of Australian wines here will rise higher in the next few years than those of French, Spanish and Portuguese wines.

GERMANS ARE BEATEN BACK.

Attack on Russian Lines in Pinsk Marsh Regions Fails.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.—German forces northeast of Smorgon, north of the Pinsk marshes, took the offensive against the Russian lines yesterday after an artillery bombardment, but were driven back by fire from the Russian artillery. The text of the official statement issued here today is as follows:

Southwest of Higa our troops, under cover of our fire, forced their way into the enemy's trenches and captured some prisoners and a machine gun.

Northeast of Smorgon the enemy, about two companies strong, took the offensive in the twilight after artillery bombardment, but was driven back by our trenches by the fire from our artillery, bomb mortars and machine guns.

FIGHT REICHSTAG CONSCRIPTION

Socialists Voted Down in Debate on Compulsory Civilian Service Bill.

IT COMES UP WEDNESDAY

Workers Consigned to Exploitation of Slave Drivers, In Charge.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—At the opening of the German Reichstag to-day the president paid a tribute to Emperor Francis Joseph and then proposed that the first reading of the bill for compulsory civilian service should be taken up next Wednesday, says a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

Deputy Groeber of the Centralist group suggested that the second reading should also be taken on the same day. After a determined opposition on the part of both Socialist groups Groeber's proposal was adopted.

Socialist speakers denounced the president's proposal as an attempt to prevent discussion of a bill which sought to deprive the working classes of the free disposal of their working power and consigned them to the exploitation of slave drivers. Herr Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, protested against the Socialist attack, declaring that duty toward the Fatherland demanded speedy adoption of the measure.

Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, during the course of the discussion of the bill, declared that the Reichstag should not be a suggestion looking to the suppression of some of the newspapers.

Government Press Subsidy.

He said the Government recognized the necessity of keeping alive even the smaller newspapers during the war, and had already taken steps to facilitate their continuance. Where local officials showed want of appreciation of the importance of the newspapers, he continued, this would prove without significance, as all local authorities would be controlled by uniform instructions from the War Office. One suggestion made was that only one newspaper in a town be permitted.

Dr. Helfferich also discussed the question of utilizing the population of occupied territories for work in Germany within the provisions of international law. A Presseset speaker suggested employing Jews in Poland.

Gen. Groener, chief of the munitions department, said that steps had already been taken to bring them together in special organizations.

Objections to the bill continued to be urged, one speaker saying that it would prove a general reversal for a future Socialist State, but a member of the Reichstag declared the bill "the most unheard of dictatorship measure ever laid before the Reichstag."

Krupps to Lose Gun Monopoly.

General Groener said the manufacture of guns would no longer be a monopoly of the Krupps, but would be extended considerably.

Hearings before the Committee on Civilian Work (foreshadowed that the Government's "Home Army Bill" would not have entirely smooth sailing in the Reichstag.)

Speakers representing various parties objected to giving military authorities a free hand in organizing the home service of the civilian population. The details to be strictly defined by the Reichstag or arranged with its consent.

A Nationalist speaker demanded adequate guarantees for the proper execution of the law and a Socialist urged that the Reichstag must keep permanent control of the new system. A Conservative said that England's capacity for organization was superior to that of Germany, and that it was urgent that we meet it with organization en masse. Nationalist speakers admitted that the bill that the war would be a great success in view of the fact that therefore it was now necessary to regain lost time through popular organization.

VON HINDENBURG A DICTATOR.

Comments Made on Reported Resignation of Hindenburg.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A special despatch to the Times from Amsterdam says the reports of the resignation of Herr von Hindenburg are due to a misunderstanding of the general belief that the need of the agricultural population to make sacrifices for the munition workers was published without the Chancellor's authority. The *Vorwaerts* pointed out that "it was sent to the press by Herr Hachmeister, who is not exactly a friend of the Chancellor."

There seems little doubt, the despatch says, that Von Hindenburg intends to exercise his powers in view of his position. It is now believed the resignation of Herr von Jagow was forced by Von Hindenburg, and Count Wedel, instead of succeeding Herr Zimmermann as Under Secretary, was shunted to Vienna. It appears that the Chancellor was strongly supported by Herr von Jagow, who at least has diplomatic manner, whereas Herr Zimmermann cultivates a brusque manner in imitation of the Bismarckian tradition.

THINK TURK SANK BRITANNIC.

Work of U-Boat Sold to Ottoman Empire.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Supplementing his statement that talk of peace at the present time was futile, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said to-day:

"Of course it is possible that mines laid by submarines may have been responsible for the loss of the hospital ship *Britannic* and *Braemar* Castle, but this only relieves the deliberation of the outrages and not their illegality. Attacks on hospital ships put Governments desiring to obey international law in a difficult position, as such ships must be brilliantly lighted and painted and carry no guns, thus making excellent targets."

A despatch to the exchange telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"According to an official Berlin telegram the German Admiralty denies that the German submarine sank the British hospital ship *Britannic*."

"The vessel is believed to have been sunk by one of the Turkish submarines recently sold by Germany to the Turkish Admiralty."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPLAINS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The New York Produce Exchange complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day that its members are subjected to unreasonable and discriminatory charges by railroad tariffs that apply domestic freight rates, rules and regulations on shipments actually exported though not originally consigned for export.

German Deportation of Belgians

The following cable message was received by the Belgian Consul-General in New York on November 23rd, from an eminent Belgian in London:

"NEWS FROM BELGIUM DESCRIBES SITUATION HORRIBLE. OVER FORTY THOUSAND MEN ALREADY DEPORTED FOR MILITARY WORKS, AMID AWFUL SCENES. NUMBER PROPOSED THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND. PLEASE GET INFLUENTIAL FRIENDS START STRONG CAMPAIGN OPINION WHICH MIGHT PREVENT EXTENSIVE SLAVE RAID. I IMPOSE YOUR HELP IN NAME HUMANITY AND HONOUR MANKIND."

(SIGNED) CHEVALIER CARTON DE WIART."

SINKING PROTESTED BY SWEDISH PRESS

Even Pro-German Papers Resent Loss of the Steamship Arthur.

STOCKHOLM, via London, Nov. 25.—Sinking of the Swedish steamer *Arthur* by a German submarine is evoking strong protests from the Swedish press, even from the pro-German newspapers. The Stockholm *Aftonbladet*, which is wholly devoted to the German cause, described it as "an incomprehensible aggression" to which Sweden cannot submit, and demands that the Government protest.

The Gothenburg *Morgenspost*, also strongly pro-German, says that the sinking of the *Arthur* was one of the most incomprehensible acts committed in the course of the German warfare upon merchant ships. The steamer, it points out, was merely bringing to Sweden what German ships bring, there being no question of contraband.

"If the Germans, relying on the suspension of international law by both sides," says this newspaper, "intend to proceed along these lines all sea commerce will become impossible." It declares that Sweden must enter protest.

The Government has ordered its Charge d'Affaires at Berlin to investigate the sinking of the *Arthur* and to ask the German Government the reasons for the actions of the submarine, reserving Sweden's right to a claim for reparation. The *Greif* steamer was landed at Gothenburg, Sweden, yesterday by a trawler. The steamer measured 1,350 tons.

Three Norwegian Ships Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Norwegian steamers *Danet*, *Aifjeld* and *Trim* are reported to have been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's of London. The *Danet* was sunk on October 22, the *Aifjeld* on October 23, and the *Trim* on October 24. The *Danet* was a trawler. The *Aifjeld* was a cargo ship. The *Trim* was a passenger ship.

TEUTONIC SONS LOYAL TO U. S.

Congratulate Wilson but Reserve Right to Criticize.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—J. P. Hummel, president of the Teutonic Sons of America, sent today to President Wilson a resolution adopted by the national council of the organization, in session here, expressing congratulations on his reelection. The resolution also declares that the organization reserves "the right to criticize and oppose any un-American action of the President's Administration, but assures the Chief Executive that the organization consists of loyal citizens of the nation."

The President is urged in the resolution to use his influence toward ending the war in Europe.

LOOKS TO WILSON FOR PEACE.

New Austrian Ambassador to U. S. Says He Likes Americans.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the newly appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, told the *Sofia* correspondent of the *Pester Lloyd* of Budapest that he welcomed the opportunity of America and that he admired Americans.

"President Wilson is a mild man, who loves his fellow men," Count Tarnowski said. "He has been the correspondent, and for this reason his efforts toward peace will be successful ultimately."

POWATAN AFIRE AT SEA.

Flames Under Control Before Coast Guard Crew Arrives.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The steamer *Powhatan* of the Merchants and Miners Line, which left Boston last night for Baltimore, was on fire today. The fire, which broke out in the engine room, was under control and a coast guard crew from the *Albatross* was sent to the vessel to help.

The *Powhatan* was under control and the vessel had anchored in Block Island harbor.

A coast guard crew from the New Shoreham station went aboard the *Powhatan* and reported that the fire had been confined to a part of the cargo. No attempt was made to remove the passengers, as it was believed they were at no time in danger. Capt. Chase reported that the *Powhatan* would proceed to Providence to land her passengers.

Leiland Administrators Name.

Leiland Administrators decided yesterday to appoint Louis P. Leiland, Joseph McClellan, an attorney, and Henry Street Trust Company as temporary administrators of the \$2,000,000 estate of the late Col. Leiland.

Timothy M. Cheesman of Leiland, N. Y., the sole remaining executor designated by Col. Leiland, was disqualified by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the ground of age and physical infirmity.

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American Art Galleries

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Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(Admission to the Plaza by card, which may be had free of the managers.)

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The Important and Choice Collection of

Old English and American China

Rare Color-Glass, Bennington Ware, Pewter and Copper
Formed by the Connoisseur
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Unrestricted Public Sale on the Afternoon of Dec. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8
Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of Fifty Cents.
The Sales Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Berner, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6, 2nd Street, New York.

Maison Bernard

Announce SEMI ANNUAL SALE of Models

MONDAY the 27th
TUESDAY the 28th
WEDNESDAY the 29th

GOWNS, COSTUMES, WRAPS, MANTEAUX, HATS, FURS
French Accessories.

Everything at Half Price During this Sale.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 57TH STREET.



Going Home for Thanksgiving?